





to the enjoyment of their existence, the preservation of their rights, and the improvement of their condition.

The currency is not ruined! On the contrary SEVENTY-FIVE millions of specie in the country is a spectacle never seen before, and is the barrier of the people against the designs of any banks which may attempt to suspend payments, and force a dishonored paper currency upon the community. These seventy-five millions are the security of the people against the dangers of a depreciated and nonconvertible paper money. Gold, after a disappearance of thirty years is restored to our country. All Europe beholds with admiration the success of our efforts in three years, to supply ourselves with the currency which our constitution guarantees, and which the Example of France and Holland shows to be so easily attainable, and of such incalculable value to industry, morals, economy and solid wealth. The success of these efforts is styled in the best London papers, not merely a reformation, but a revolution in the currency! a revolution by which our America is now receiving from Europe the gold and silver which she has been sending to them for thirty years past.

Domestic industry is not paralyzed, confidence is not destroyed, factories are not stopped, workmen are not mendicants for bread and employment, credit is not extinguished, prices have not sunk, grass is not growing in the streets of populous cities, the wharves are not lumbered with decaying vessels, columns of curses rising from the bosoms of a ruined and agonized people, are not ascending to Heaven against the destroyer of a nation's felicity and prosperity. On the contrary, the reverse of all this is true! and true to a degree that astounds and bewilders the senses. I know that all is not gold that glitters; that there is a difference between a specious and a solid prosperity. I know that a part of the present prosperity is apparent only, the effect of an increase of fifty millions of paper money forced into circulation by one thousand banks; but after making due allowance for this fictitious and delusive excess, the real prosperity of the country is still unprecedently and transcendently great. I know that every low must be followed by its ebb, that every expansion must be followed by its contraction. I know that revolution in the paper system is inevitable; but I know, also, that these SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER is the bulwark of the country, and will enable every honest bank to meet its liabilities, and every prudent citizen to take care of himself.

Turning to some points in the civil administration of President Jackson, and how much do we find to admire! The great cause of the Constitution has been vindicated from an imputation of more than forty years' duration. He has demonstrated by the fact itself that a national bank is not "necessary" to the fiscal operations of the Federal Government, and in that demonstration he has upset the argument of General Hamilton, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all that has ever been said in favor of the constitutionality of a national bank. All this argument and decision rested upon the single assumption of the "necessity" of that institution to the Federal Government. He has shown it is not "necessary;" that the currency of the Constitution, and especially a gold currency, is all that the Federal Government wants, and that she can get whenever she pleases. In this single act he has vindicated the Constitution from an unjust imputation, and knocked down under the decision of the Supreme Court the assumed fact on which it rested. He has prepared the way for the reversal of that decision; and it is a question for lawyers to answer, whether the case is not ripe for the application of that writ of most remedial nature, as Lord Coke calls it, and which was invented long in any case there should be an oppressive defect of justice! the venerable writ of *audita querela* *definitis*, to ascertain the truth of a fact happening since the judgment, and upon the due finding of which the judgment will be vacated. Let the lawyers bring their books, and answer us if there is not a case here presented for the application of that ancient and most remedial writ?

From President Jackson the country has first learned the true theory and practical intent of the Constitution, in giving to the Executive a qualified negative on the legislative powers of Congress. Far from being an odious, dangerous or kingly prerogative, this power, as vested in the President, is nothing but a qualified copy of the famous veto power vested in the tribunes of the people among the Romans, and intended to suspend the passage of the law until the people themselves should have time to consider it. The qualified veto of the President destroys nothing; it only destroys the passage of the law, and refers it to the people for their consideration and decision. It is the reference of the law, not to a committee of the House, or of the whole House, but to the committee of the whole Union. It is a recommitment of the bill to the people, for them to examine and consider; and if upon this examination they are content to pass it, it will pass at the next session. The delay of a few months is the only effect of a veto in a case where the people shall ultimately approve a law; where they do not approve it, the interposition of the veto is the barrier which saves them the infliction of a law, the repeal of which might afterwards be almost impossible. The qualified negative is, therefore, a beneficent power, intended as General Hamilton expressly declares in the Federalist, to protect, let the Executive Department from the encroachments of the Legislative Depart-

ment; and secondly, to preserve the people from hasty, dangerous, or criminal legislation on the part of their representatives. This is the design and intention of the veto power; and the fear expressed by General Hamilton was that Presidents, so far from exercising it too often, would not exercise it as often as the safety of the people required; that they might lack the moral courage to stake themselves in opposition to a favorite measure of the majority of the two Houses of Congress, and thus deprive the people, in many instances, of their right to pass upon a bill before it became a final law. The cases in which President Jackson has exercised the veto power has shown the soundness of these observations. No ordinary President would have staked himself against the Bank of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress, in 1832. It required President Jackson to confront that power—to stem that torrent—to stay the progress of that charter, and to refer it to the people for their decision. His moral courage was equal to the crisis. He arrested the charter until it could go to the people, and they have arrested it for ever. Had he not done so, the charter would have become law, and its repeal almost impossible, the people of the whole Union would have been in the condition of the people of Pennsylvania, controlled by the monster, in daily conflict with him, and maintaining a doubtful contest for supremacy between the Government of a State, and the directory of a moneyed corporation!

To detail specific acts which adorn the administration of President Jackson, and illustrate the intuitive sagacity of his intellect, the firmness of his mind, his disregard to personal popularity, and his entire devotion to the public good, would be inconsistent with this rapid sketch, intended merely to present general views, and not to detail single actions, however worthy they may be of a splendid page in the volume of history. But how can we pass over the great measure of the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States in the autumn of 1832? that wise, heroic and masterly measure of prevention, which has rescued an empire from the fangs of a merciless, revengeful, greedy, insatiable, implacable, moneyed power! It is a remark for which I am indebted to the philosophic observation of my esteemed colleague and friend, (pointing to Dr. Linn) that, while it requires far greater talent to force an evil before it happens, and to arrest it by precautionary measures, than it requires to apply an adequate remedy to the same evil after it has happened, yet the applause bestowed by the world is always greatest in the latter case. Of this the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States is an eminent instance. The veto of 1832, which arrested the charter which Congress had granted, immediately received the applause and approbation of a majority of the Union; the removal of the deposits, which prevented the bank from being a recharter, was disapproved by a large majority of the country, and even of his own friends; yet the veto would have been unavailing, and the bank would inevitably have been rechartered, if the deposits had not been removed. The immense sums of public moneys since accumulated, would have enabled the bank, if she had retained the possession of it, to have coerced a recharter. Nothing but the removal could have prevented her from extorting a recharter from the suffering, and terrors of the people. If it had not been for that measure, the previous veto would have been unavailing; the bank would have been again installed in power, and this entire Federal Government would have been held as an appendage to that bank, and administered according to her directions, and by her nominees. That great measure of prevention, the removal of the deposits, though feebly and faintly supported by friends at first, has expelled the bank from the field, and driven her into abeyance under a State charter. She is not dead, but, holding her capital and stockholders together under a State charter, she has taken a position to watch events, and to print by them. The royal tiger has gone into the jungle, and crouched on his belly, he awaits the favorable moment from emerging from his cover, and springing on the body of the unsuspecting traveller!

The Treasury order for excluding paper money from the land offices is another wise measure, originating in an enlightened forecast, and preventing great mischiefs. The President foresaw the evils of suffering a thousand streams of paper money, issuing from a thousand different banks, to discharge themselves on the national domain. He foresaw that if these currents were allowed to run their course, that the public lands would be swept away, the Treasury would be filled with irredeemable paper, a vast number of banks must be broken by their folly, and the cry set up that nothing but a national bank could regulate the currency. He stopped the course of these streams of paper; and in so doing, has saved the country from a great calamity, and excited anew the machinations of those whose schemes of gain and mischief have been disappointed, and who had counted on a new edition of panic and pressure, and again saluting Congress with the old story of confidence destroyed, currency ruined, prosperity annihilated, and distress produced by the tyranny of one man. They began their labors with song; but ridicule and contempt have proved too strong for money and insolence; and the panic letter of the ex-president of the denationalized bank, after limping about for a few days, has shrunk from the lash of public scorn, and disappeared from the forum of public debate.

The difficulty with France: what an instance it presents of the superior sagacity of President Jackson over all the common place politicians who beset and impede his administration at home! That difficulty, inflamed and aggravated by domestic faction, wore, at one time, a portentous aspect: the skill, firmness, elevation of purpose, and manly frankness of the President, avoided the danger, accomplished the object, commanded the admiration of Europe, and retained the friendship of France. He conducted the delicate affair to a successful, and mutually honorable issue. All is amicably and happily terminated, leaving not a wound, nor even a scar, behind—leaving the Frenchman and American on the ground on which they have stood for fifty years, and should forever stand; the ground of friendship, respect, good will, and mutual wishes for the honor, happiness and prosperity of each other.

But why this specification? So beneficent and so glorious has been the administration of the President, that where to begin, and where to end, in the enumeration of great measures, would be the embarrassment of him who has his eulogy to make. He came into office the first of generals; he goes out the first of statesmen. His civil competitors have shared the fate of his military opponents; and Washington city has been to the American politicians who have assailed him, what New Orleans was to the British Generals who attacked his lines. Repulsed! driven back! discomfited! crushed! has been the fate of all assailants, foreign and domestic, civil and military. At home and abroad, the impress of his genius and of his character, is felt. He has impressed upon the age in which he lives the stamp of his aims, of his diplomacy, and of his domestic policy. In a word, so transcendent have been the merits of his administration that they have operated a miracle upon the minds of his most inveterate opponents. He has expunged their objections to Military Chieftains! He has shown them that they were mistaken; that military men were not the dangerous rulers they had imagined, but safe and prosperous conductors of the vessel of State. He has changed their fear into love. With visible signs they admit their error, and in stead of deprecating they now invoke the reign of Chieftains. They labor hard to procure a military successor to the present incumbent, and if their love goes on increasing at the same rate, the Republic may be put to the expense of periodical wars, to breed a perpetual succession of these chieftains to rule over them and their posterity for ever.

To drop this irony, which the inconsistency of mad opponents has provoked, and to return to the plain delineations of historical painting, the mind instinctively dwells on the vast and unprecedented popularity of this President. Great is the influence, great the power, greater than any man ever before possessed in our America, which he has acquired over the public mind. And how has he acquired it? Not by the arts of intrigue, or the juggling tricks of diplomacy; not by understanding rivals, or sacrificing public interests for the gratification of classes or individuals. But he has acquired it, first, by the exercise of an intuitive sagacity which, leaving all book learning at an immeasurable distance behind, has always enabled him to adopt the right remedy, at the right time, and to conquer sooner when the men of forms and office thought him most near to ruin and despair. Next, by a moral courage which knew no fear when the public good beckoned him to go on. Last, and chiefest, he has acquired it by an open honesty of purpose, which knew no concealments; by a straight forwardness of action, which disdained the forms of office, and the arts of intrigue; by a disinterestedness of motive, which knew no selfish or sordid calculation; by a devotedness of patriotism, which staked every thing personal on the issue of every measure which the public welfare required him to adopt. By these qualities, and these means, he has acquired his prodigious popularity and his transcendent influence over the public mind; and if there are any who envy that influence and popularity, let them envy, also, and emulate, if they can, the qualities and means by which they were acquired.

Great has been the opposition to President Jackson's administration; greater, than ever has been exhibited against any Government, short of actual insurrection and forcible resistance. Revolution has been proclaimed! and every thing has been done that could be expected, to produce revolution. The country has been alarmed, agitated, convulsed. From the Senate chamber to the village bar-room, from one end of the continent to the other, denunciation, agitation, excitement, has been the order of the day. For eight years the President of this Republic has stood upon a volcano, vomiting fire and flames upon him, and threatening the country itself with ruin and desolation, if the people did not expel the usurper, despot and tyrant, as he was called, from the high place to which the sufferings of millions of freemen had elevated him.

Great is the confidence which he has always reposed in the discernment and equity of the American people. I have been accustomed to see him for many years, and under many discouraging trials; but never saw him doubt, for an instant, the ultimate support of the people. It was my privilege to see him often, and during the most gloomy period of the panic conspiracy, when the whole earth seemed to be in commotion against him, and when many friends were faltering, and stout hearts were quailing, before

the raging storm which bank macination, and Senatorial denunciation, had conjured up to overwhelm him. I saw him in the darkest moments of this gloomy period; and never did I see his confidence in the ultimate support of his fellow citizens, forsake him for an instant. He always said the people would stand by those who stand by them; and nobly have they justified that confidence! That verdict, the voice of millions, which now demands the expurgation of that sentence which the Senate and the bank then pronounced upon him, is the magnificent response of the people's hearts to the implicit confidence which he then reposed in them. But it was not in the people only that he had confidence; there was another, and a far higher Power, to which he constantly looked to save the country, and its defenders, from every danger; and signal events prove that he did not look to that high Power in vain.

Sir, I think it right, in the approaching termination of this great question, to present faint and rapid sketch of the brilliant, beneficent, and glorious administration of President Jackson. It is not for me to attempt to do it justice; it is not for ordinary men to attempt its history. His military life, resplendent with dazzling events, will demand the pen of a nervous writer; his civil administration, replete with scenes which have called into action so many and such various passions of the human heart, and which has given to native sagacity so many victories over practised politicians, will require the profound, luminous, and philosophical conceptions of a Livy, a Plutarch, or a Sallust. This history is not to be written in our day. The contemporaries of such events are not the hands to describe them. Time must first do its office,—must silence the passions, remove the actors, develop consequences, and canonize, all that is sacred to honor, patriotism, and glory. In after ages the historic genius of our America shall produce the writers which the subject demands,—men far removed from the contests of this day, who will know how to estimate this great epoch, and how to acquire an immortality for their own names by painting, with a master's hand, the immortal events of the Patriot President's life.

And now, sir, I finish the task which, three years ago, I imposed on myself. Solitary and alone, and amidst the jeers and taunts of my opponents, I put this ball in motion. The people have taken it up, and rolled it forward, and I am no longer any thing but a unit in the vast mass which now propels it. In the name of that mass I speak. I demand the execution of the *EDICT OF THE PEOPLE*; I demand the expurgation of that sentence which the voice of a few Senators, and the power of their confederate, the Bank of the United States, has caused to be placed on the journal of the Senate, and which the voice of millions of freemen has ordered to be expunged from it.

#### 24th CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

##### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1837.

As soon as the Journal had been read, Mr. VAN BUREN rose and took leave of the Senate in the following address:—  
SENATORS—The period is at hand which is to terminate the official relation that has existed between us, and I have, probably never to return to it—a body with which I have been long connected, where some remain whom I found here fifteen years ago, and where in the progress of public duties, personal associations have arisen never to be forgotten. From such scenes I cannot retire without emotion.

Nor can I give to the Senate the usual opportunity of choosing another to preside for a time over their deliberations, without referring to the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge a gratifying and honorable trust connected with the office to which my country called me. Entering upon it with unaffected diffidence, well knowing how little my studies had been directed to its peculiar duties, I was yet strengthened by the determination then expressed so to discharge the authority with which I have invested as "best to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputation of all who would be affected by its exercise." I was sure that, if successful in this, I should be pardoned for errors which I would hardly expect to avoid.

In the interval that has since elapsed it has been our lot in this assembly to pass through scenes of unusual excitement, the intense interest is absorbing topics which have pervaded our whole community could not be unfeeling within these walls. The warmth of political parties, natural in such times; the unguarded and sudden debate; and the collision as seldom to be separated from the inestimable privilege of free discussion, had not been frequently mingled with the more tranquil tenor of ordinary legislation. I cannot hope that in emergencies like these, I have always been so fortunate as to satisfy every one around me. Yet I permit myself to think that the extent to which my decisions have been approved by the Senate is some evidence that my efforts justly to administer their rules have not been vain; and I conscientiously cherish the conviction that on no occasion have I departed from my early resolution, or become regardless of what was due to the rights or the feelings of the members of this body.

Though I may henceforth be separated from the Senate, I can never cease to revert with particular interest to my long connection with it. In every situation in my future life I shall remember with just pride the evidences of approbation and confidence which I have received, and as an American citizen devotedly at-

tached to the institutions of my country, I will always regard with becoming and sincere respect a branch of our government invested with such extensive powers and designed by our forefathers to accomplish such important results.

Indulging an ardent wish that every success may await you in performing the exalted and honorable duties of your public trust, and offering my warmest prayers that prosperity and happiness may be constant attendants upon each of you along the future paths of life, I respectfully bid you farewell.

Mr. VAN BUREN then retired, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem. The ballots being deposited, there appeared to be 38 votes given—19 necessary to a choice, of which Mr. King of Alabama had 27, Mr. Southard 7, and the others were scattering. Mr. King of Alabama was therefore declared to be elected President pro tem, and he was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Benton.

The President pro tem then addressed the Senate.

The following resolution offered by Mr. BENTON was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Senate cordially reciprocate the sentiments of partial kindness expressed by the Vice President towards the members of that body, in taking leave of them, and that the thanks of the Senate be presented to Martin Van Buren, V. P. of the United States, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he had presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as President of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, no one objecting, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### THE NEW SENATE.

The Senate of the United States, after the fourth of March next, will stand as follows:—

VAN BUREN.  
Maine—Messrs Ruggles and Dana.  
New Hampshire—Messrs Hubbard and Pierce.  
Connecticut—Messrs Niles and Smith.  
New York—Messrs Tallmadge and Wright.  
New Jersey—Mr. Wall.  
Pennsylvania—Messrs McKean and Buchanan.  
Virginia—Messrs Rives and Parker.  
North Carolina—Messrs Brown and Strange.  
Georgia—Messrs King and Cuthbert.  
Alabama—Messrs King and McKinley.  
Louisiana—Messrs Nicholas and Monto.  
Mississippi—Mr. Walker.  
Tennessee—Mr. Grundy.  
Ohio—Messrs Morris and Allen.  
Indiana—Mr. Tipton.  
Illinois—Messrs Robinson and Young.  
Missouri—Messrs Benton and Linn.  
Arkansas—Messrs Fulton and Sevier.  
Michigan—Messrs Norvel and Lyon.—31.  
OPPOSITION.  
New Jersey—Mr. Southard.  
Delaware—Messrs Bayard and Clayton.  
Maryland—Messrs Kent and Spence.  
South Carolina—Messrs Calhoun and Preston.  
Vermont—Messrs Prentiss and Swift.  
Rhode Island—Messrs Robbins and Knight.  
Massachusetts—Messrs Webster and Davis.  
Mississippi—Mr. Black.  
Tennessee—Mr. White.  
Kentucky—Messrs Crittenden and Clay.  
Indiana—Mr. Smith.—18.  
Baltimore Republican.

From the Charleston Courier of Jan. 24.  
LATE FROM FLORIDA.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The schooner OSCAR, Captain KESVOR, arrived at this port yesterday in 22 days from St. Augustine.

We are indebted to the attention of Captain KESVOR for the following intelligence, being the latest from the Floridian army, and, what is more gratifying, affording an indication that the Indians are in a fair way of being subdued.

The news is contained in a slip from our correspondent of the St. Augustine Herald.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD.  
St. Augustine, Jan. 20, 1837.

On Sunday night last, the sentinels stationed at the gates and bridge, heard distinctly the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation, and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a board from the stable and taken a saddle when the sentinel hearing the noise, fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders, who immediately fled. Captain Hanson followed the trail for several miles, and discovered signs, which accumulated as he went, when he judged it prudent to return. On the next day he started with a large force and followed them in Williams's plantation, 30 miles from this, and discovered their fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12 around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed three, and the remainder fled, leaving every thing, rifles, muskets, packs and blankets. There were two rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes. Not more than 2 Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro, whose name was Joe Merritt, who had gone off with another, about six weeks since. The

others Indian negroes. Trails of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder, buckshot, calico, tobacco, needles and thread, which had been bought in town but a few days since. There is no doubt, a communication between them and the negroes in town. A package of tobacco was taken, which had not yet been opened. These negroes, have no doubt, been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that these supplies have been furnished by some free negroes who reside on Anastasia Island, and a warrant is now out for their apprehension; they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon.

It is ascertained at what store the articles were bought.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated Camp Dade, 10th Jan. 1837, states: "To-day General Jesup arrived from Tampa Bay. A scouting party captured fifteen negroes near Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell was then in the swamp with a few Micasuky Indians, the rest having left him. That in the several actions of Gov. Call, a great number of Indians were killed. That in the affair when the whites destroyed a boat in the Withlacoochie, 17th January, 19 hostiles were killed, and 20 wounded. That Juniper, Micanopy, and Abram, were at A-ha-pop-ka, and were willing to make terms, if they will be treated well. That the Indians have but a small quantity of ammunition left. The letter goes on to state, to-morrow we shall march against Powell or against Philip, at Top-ka-li-ka, or both, and that circumstances indicate an early termination of the war.

An express arrived in town last night to Col. Crane, from which we learn that General Jesup had ordered home the Georgia and Alabama militia. There was a regular force sufficient in the field.

It is reported that the mail rider, between this and Tallahassee, has been killed by the Indians.

Col. Grande has been ordered to Garrey's Ferry, where he will have his head quarters.

#### From the Philadelphia Inquirer. TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Susquehanna*, Captain Cropper, which left Liverpool on the 20th of December, arrived at the Breakwater on Saturday. Considering that the winds at this season are generally adverse, it may be quoted as one of the shortest passages that has been made of late years under similar circumstances, being only twenty four days!

We learn that on the 29th of November the southern coast of England and northern shores of France were visited by one of the most terrific hurricanes. The list of shipwrecks is frightful. The barque *Isabella*, Captain in Kurtz, from this city to Amsterdam, had been wrecked on the English coast. The hurricane swept through the midland and southern countries, producing dreadful havoc. Coaches were upset, trees, and houses blown down, and the stocks of farm yards scattered to the winds. Many lives were lost in different parts of the Kingdom, and much property destroyed by the sudden inundations which succeeded the torrents of rain. London did not escape the fury of the storm, but suffered great damage.

Don Miguel, tired of inaction, is about to commence a rebellion in Portugal, on the plan of Carlos in Spain.

There was a meeting of the Royal Guard at Madrid on the 27th of November. Two hundred and sixty soldiers revolted; but they were subdued, and condemned to be quartered—(every fifth man to be shot.) As soon as three had suffered, however, Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, sent and pardoned the remainder. It is clear that much dissatisfaction prevails against the Christiano cause.

Great expectations were formed in Spain, from the projected landing of Don Miguel in Portugal.

The defeat of Gomez is said by the Christiano party to be fatal to the Carlist party; but the Carlist say it was not half so disastrous as reported.

An attempt was made to rob the Paris Bank by some villains, who knocked down Mr. Bouron, a junior Cashier. They were apprehended by the Police.

Captain Lewis, Commander of the *Cosmo*, a N. York and Bristol (England) trader, was drowned in the late gale with two sailors in King Road, by the upsetting of a boat.

#### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of his customers, he has removed to the large Store Rooms,

No. 50, Main Street,

two doors below his old stand, where he intends keeping constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF  
BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
Dry Goods,

which will be offered in Wholesale and Retail Dealers, upon accommodating terms. Having made recent arrangements, which will enable him to receive, in addition to his regular Spring and Fall importations, constant supplies from the latest arrivals in the Eastern markets, he can thereby assure the public, that he will be enabled to offer at least equal inducements to any house West of the Mountains.

HENRY BELL.

Lexington, Feb 4, 1837.—6-2m

#### NOTICE.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counsel.  
located at Law, has removed his office to the large room on Jordan's Row, opposite the Clerk's Office, where he can always be found.  
Lexington, Feb 3, 1837.—6-4t







